# REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE MASON COUNTY SHERIFF'S SETTLEMENT - 2006 TAXES

For The Period June 14, 2006 Through April 19, 2007



## CRIT LUALLEN AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

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#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

# AUDIT EXAMINATION OF THE MASON COUNTY SHERIFF'S SETTLEMENT - 2006 TAXES

#### For The Period June 14, 2006 Through April 19, 2007

The Auditor of Public Accounts has completed the audit of the Sheriff's Settlement - 2006 Taxes for Mason County Sheriff for the period June 14, 2006 through April 19, 2007. We have issued an unqualified opinion on the financial statement taken as a whole. Based upon the audit work performed, the financial statement is presented fairly in all material respects.

#### **Financial Condition:**

The Sheriff collected taxes of \$921,884 for the districts for 2006 taxes, retaining commissions of \$33,775 to operate the Sheriff's office. The Sheriff distributed taxes of \$887,575 to the districts for 2006 taxes.

#### **Deposits:**

The Sheriff's deposits were insured and collateralized by bank securities.

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### CRIT LUALLEN AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

To the People of Kentucky
Honorable Steven L. Beshear, Governor
Jonathan Miller, Secretary
Finance and Administration Cabinet
Honorable James Gallenstein, Mason County Judge/Executive
Honorable Patrick Boggs, Mason County Sheriff
Members of the Mason County Fiscal Court

#### **Independent Auditor's Report**

We have audited the Mason County Sheriff's Settlement - 2006 Taxes for the period June 14, 2006 through April 19, 2007. This tax settlement is the responsibility of the Mason County Sheriff. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the Audit Guide for Sheriff's Tax Settlements issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts, Commonwealth of Kentucky. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As described in Note 1, the Sheriff's office prepares the financial statement on a prescribed basis of accounting that demonstrates compliance with the modified cash basis, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the Mason County Sheriff's taxes charged, credited, and paid for the period June 14, 2006 through April 19, 2007, in conformity with the modified cash basis of accounting.

In accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, we have also issued our report dated October 30, 2007, on our consideration of the Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to



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provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

Respectfully submitted,

Crit Luallen

Auditor of Public Accounts

October 30, 2007

#### MASON COUNTY PATRICK BOGGS, SHERIFF SHERIFF'S SETTLEMENT - 2006 TAXES

For The Period June 14, 2006 Through April 19, 2007

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	Special							
Charges	Cou	inty Taxes	Tax	ing Districts	Sch	nool Taxes	Sta	te Taxes
Franchise Taxes	\$	225,996	\$	207,755	\$	523,254	\$	
Additional Billings		50		48		132		38
Limestone, Sand and								
Mineral Reserves		3,606		3,437		9,426		2,699
Penalties		7,421		10,375		19,061		6,254
Transferred to Incoming Sheriff		126,199		178,107		322,930		108,022
Gross Chargeable to Sheriff		363,272		399,722		874,803		117,013
Credits								
Exonerations		152		145		397		114
Discounts		73		70		191		55
Delinquents:								
Real Estate		5,633		7,509		14,723		4,216
Tangible Personal Property		1,161		1,910		2,460		480
Franchise Taxes		186,362		170,931		436,344		
Total Credits		193,381		180,565		454,115		4,865
Taxes Collected		169,891		219,157		420,688		112,148
Less: Commissions *		7,220		9,168		12,621		4,766
Taxes Due		162,671		209,989		408,067		107,382
Taxes Paid		162,581		209,869		407,849		107,276
Refunds (Current and Prior Year)		90		120		218		106
Due Districts or (Refunds Due Sheriff)								
as of Completion of Audit		0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0

#### \* Commissions:

4.25% on \$ 442,767 4% on \$ 58,429 3% on \$ 420,688

#### MASON COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

April 19, 2007

#### Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### A. Fund Accounting

The Sheriff's office tax collection duties are limited to acting as an agent for assessed property owners and taxing districts. A fund is used to account for the collection and distribution of taxes. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities.

#### B. Basis of Accounting

The financial statement has been prepared on a modified cash basis of accounting. Basis of accounting refers to when charges, credits, and taxes paid are reported in the settlement statement. It relates to the timing of measurements regardless of the measurement focus.

Charges are sources of revenue which are recognized in the tax period in which they become available and measurable. Credits are reductions of revenue which are recognized when there is proper authorization. Taxes paid are uses of revenue which are recognized when distributions are made to the taxing districts and others.

#### C. Cash and Investments

At the direction of the fiscal court, KRS 66.480 authorizes the Sheriff's office to invest in the following, including but not limited to, obligations of the United States and of its agencies and instrumentalities, obligations and contracts for future delivery or purchase of obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, obligations of any corporation of the United States government, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of this state, and certificates of deposit issued by or other interest-bearing accounts of any bank or savings and loan institution which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or which are collateralized, to the extent uninsured, by any obligation permitted by KRS 41.240(4).

#### Note 2. Deposits

The Sheriff maintained deposits of public funds with depository institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) as required by KRS 66.480(1)(d). According to KRS 41.240(4), the depository institution should pledge or provide sufficient collateral which, together with FDIC insurance, equals or exceeds the amount of public funds on deposit at all times. In order to be valid against the FDIC in the event of failure or insolvency of the depository institution, this pledge or provision of collateral should be evidenced by an agreement between the Sheriff and the depository institution, signed by both parties, that is (a) in writing, (b) approved by the board of directors of the depository institution or its loan committee, which approval must be reflected in the minutes of the board or committee, and (c) an official record of the depository institution.

MASON COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT April 19, 2007 (Continued)

Note 2. Deposits (Continued)

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a depository institution failure, the Sheriff's deposits may not be returned. The Sheriff does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk but rather follows the requirements of KRS 41.240(4). As of April 19, 2007, all deposits were covered by FDIC insurance or a properly executed collateral security agreement.

Note 4. Tax Collection Period

The real and personal property tax assessments were levied as of January 1, 2006. Property taxes were billed to finance governmental services for the year ended June 30, 2007. Liens are effective when the tax bills become delinquent. The collection period for these assessments was January 11, 2007 through April 19, 2007.

Note 5. Interest Income

The Mason County Sheriff earned \$512 as interest income on 2006 taxes. The Sheriff distributed the appropriate amount to the school district as required by statute, and the remainder was used to operate the Sheriff's office.

Note 6. Sheriff's 10% Add-On Fee

The Mason County Sheriff collected \$23,912 of 10% add-on fees allowed by KRS 134.430(3). This amount was used to operate the Sheriff's office.

Note 7. Advertising Costs And Fees

The Mason County Sheriff collected \$1,980 of advertising costs and \$2,110 of advertising fees allowed by KRS 424.330(1) and KRS 134.440(2). The Sheriff distributed the advertising costs to the county as required by statute, and the advertising fees were used to operate the Sheriff's office.



REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS



### CRIT LUALLEN AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

The Honorable James Gallenstein, Mason County Judge/Executive Honorable Patrick Boggs, Mason County Sheriff Members of the Mason County Fiscal Court

> Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of The Financial Statement Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards

We have audited the Mason County Sheriff's Settlement - 2006 Taxes for the period June 14, 2006 through April 19, 2007, and have issued our report thereon dated October 30, 2007. The Sheriff prepares his financial statement in accordance with a basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

#### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Mason County Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statement, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Mason County Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statement that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statement will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.



Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of The Financial Statement Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards (Continued)

#### **Compliance And Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Mason County Sheriff's Settlement -2006 Taxes for the period June 14, 2006 through April 19, 2007 is free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, the Mason County Fiscal Court, and the Kentucky Governor's Office for Local Development and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Respectfully submitted,

Crit Luallen

**Auditor of Public Accounts** 

October 30, 2007